WE'V FORK PERSON PRIDAY, AFER SE MEN SEPTEMBER!

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Adoption by the Senate of the House Resolution Increasing the Tariff on Imports.

Passage of the Internal Tax Bill by the House.

Important Amendments Respecting Liquors and Bank Circulation.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Relief for the East Tennessee Sufferers.

Explanations as to Gen. Schenck and Gen. Blair's Military Commissions.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL. Orders Relative to Soldiers Transferred to the Navy. GIRCULAR—NO. 32.

Was Department, Adjurant General's Office, Washington, April 4, 1804. }

She discharge and final statements for pay of all men dience to General Orders Nos. 91 and 128, should e out by the proper officers, and put in the hands officer who conducts the men to the naval station The Paymaster General will designate an officer of his transferred men who may be accepted by the naval au-therities everything due them from the army up to the date of their discharge by transfer to the navy. The discharge papers of such men as are sent back to their use they are not accepted by the navy SECRETARY OF WAR.

By order of the SECRETARY OF E. D. Townsind, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Department of Arkaneas.

The Department of Afrances.

General orders.—No. 164.

Was Department, Adjulant General's Office, }

Washington, April 17, 1864.

—By direction of the President of the United States the Indian territory and military post of Fort Smith Secluded in the Department of Kansas by General Order 26. 1, current series, are hereby transferred to the De ent of Arkansas

will repair to Fort Leavenworth, and report to the con bg officer of the Department of Kansas for orders. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864. NON-RECEIPT OF OFFICIAL NEWS. al information has yet been eceived in reg

to the defeat of Banks in Louisiana, or the capture by the rebels of Newbern or Washington, N. C.

The Provisional Tariff bill, imposing an additional duty of fifty per cent upon imports till July 1, 1864, passed the Senate in the same shape in which it came from the rance in regard to these important interests was these who have aspired to the largest political reputa-sions, seemed to know less about matters of commerce forstand the effect of the legislation proposed. PASSAGE OF THE INTERNAL TAX BILL BY THE

es to the Senate to-morrow. Although it has been put rough in an unneually short time for so important and agthy a bill, it has been very thoroughly considered d discussed, and in many respects has been improved see it was first reported by the Committee of Ways and Nearly the whole day and evening sessions

be Whole were adopted by the House. The rates of nation have in many respects been largely increased er the figures of the committee. There has been no speciation manifested by any one to make a factious opw, if any, of the members are entirely satisfied with still it is believed to be the best bill possible to be en-ted at the present time. It is estimated that the sendments adopted will increase the revenue under it om fifty to one hundred millions of dollars over what

ffty cents per gallon on domestic liquors which had h as had paid the rates of taxation under the ent and previous laws. Although the principle of these liquors is regarded as correct, yet the Senate has so persistingly refused hitherto to con-in it many friends of the bill who were favorable the tax regretted its introduction, not only as likely to d to delay in the final passage of the bill, but also as against the bill. A majority of the opposition mem

s, did not vote on the passage of the bill; but ben his name was called was apparently very much terested in the perusal of a newspaper, and ald not be made to hear. Mr. Pendleton, of the same mmittee, voted against it, and Messus. Stebbins, Radford, Holman, and others of the democrate, ed for it, and have labored sincerely and heartily with me who claim to be war democrats, voted against it. now goes to the Senate, and will, it is understood, re-

It is a matter of congratulation among New Yorkers are, that out of the eighteen democratic votes in favor of the tax bill to night eight of them were from the State

ent pants occasioned in Wall street by the simple that Mr. Chase had left Washington to avail him-of the skill of a Philadelphia dental surgeon. The makers need but small capital for their opera

ury to-day were \$740,000.

THE BANKRUPT BILL. as Winter Davis' bill for the reconstruction of the probably be discussed and acted upon by the House out unreasonable delay. Its friends are hopeful of its ming a law, notwithstanding the comparatively If it falls again it will be simply through the sto-

NO VISITORS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. No passes to civilians are now given, and several who sarted for the army front on old passes have been

The Secretary of War narrowly escaped being drowaed in the Potomac yesterday. In crossing the ferry from Alexandria his horses became restive, and horses and carriage were precipitated into the river. The Secretary appened to be out of the carriage at the time.

GENERAL SEYMOUR ORDERED ON ACTIVE DUTY. neral Truman Seymour in Florida is fully sustained by the best military opinions here, and that Generals Grant, Halleck and Meade concur in approval of his conduct. Ordered to advance upon Lake City, General Sey or pointed out very clearly to his superior in comm the difficulties and hazards of such an undertaking; but being still ordered forward, he had nothing for it but to said one of the highest officers of the army; "what a howl there would have been against him? It would have been said that, having been ordered upon an expedition against which he had previously remonstrated, he became alarmed at a few score of ushwhackers hid in the timber, and had ignominiously marched back with his vastly superior force. Rashnes is a very bad fault, to be sure; but want of nervo is much worse one. In my judgment Seymour's record in this whole business is perfectly clear and honorable." General Seymour, we further learn, is to have command of a division in the Army of the Potomac, with which he has previously served. General Grant does not believe in putting au officer on the shelf because he is accused o a too violent propensity for "fighting."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RELATIVE TO GENERAL

The reply of the President to the resolution of inquiry military service, sent in to-day, has given rise to consid as regards the legality of his restoration to his rank Blair's, insisted that the President has misapprehemie his position. When he resigned his commission and took his seat in Congress he regarded himself, and does now as entirely out of the military service, and although it within a reasonable time he should have that privilege without a reappointment. The matter will be invest the meantime it is considered very questionable whether Blair, whose resignation had been accepted and a nomi general in the United States military service without reappointment and confirmation by the President. The real reason why he has not been reappointed no doubt is that his course in the House has been such as to render his confirmation by the Senate very doubtful,

GENERAL CRAWFORD AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYS-

besCommittee on the Conduct of the War to testify in regard to the battle of Gettysburg. A full statement of the days of the battle was made by him, his testimony clear a prompt and vigorous charge of General Crawford's di-Sickles' corps and its supports, and who were advancing upon the key of our position, were repulsed and driver back and the ground retaken, with a large number of arms. General Crawford's testimony was entirely in support of General Meade and his orders in regard to this part of the field. He stated that the ground selected by ford's) immediate front, offered almost every advantag

General Martindale has returned to Washington from his visit to New York. Although Colonel Wisewell re-mains at headquarters as military governor of the Dis-trict, the indications are that this office will be dispensed with during the next month, as its duties belong properly to the Provest Marshal's bureau. The office of military as being only a snug birth for a brigadier.

CLEARING OUT THE REEL PRISONERS. A large number of its inmates have taken the prisons and to Point Lookout for exchange. SENDING OFF THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Orders have been issued to transfer such wounded in the hospitals here as may be unable to take the field again to the hospitals of their respective States, preparaspitals are also being extensively enlarged. INCREASE OF INSANE SOLDIERS.

up, in order to afford better facilities for the rentment of the insane soldiers rapidly accumulating dred of this class, and at the present ratio it is appro-bended that the war will fill it with these unfortunates

The Secretary of the Navy having urged the Nava Navy Yard for iron-clads, the committee will probably

CORRECTION OF THE NAVY REGISTER. The following notification has been made public :-

and Second Assistants "with ensigns." Officers of the navy will be governed accordingly.

GIDEON WELLES, Secrement of the Navy. O POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Bruce against Loan—is to be taken up next Tuesday.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SPECIAL OF NEW YORK INDIAN CLAIMS.

m., submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending the appropriation of \$1,670 to adjust a cet-Christian party of Oneida Indians in New York. MAKING PAPER OUT OF CORN BURRS AND LEAVES.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., presented the memor our Consul at Vienna, recommending the purchase by the United States of the invention of Dr. Aner, superin-tesdent of the imperial paper mills and printing establish-ment of Austria, to make paper and linen out of corn busks and leaves. Referred to the Agricultural Com-

MILLOR.

ADVERSE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER. (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on various bills, resolutions and memorials, and among them the memorial these convention of commercial men of Ohio valley, beld at Louisville, praying for the improvement by Congress of the navigation of the Ohio river.

HONOMARLE DISCHARGES FOR NAVAL COALHEAVERS AND FIREMENT.

the navigation of the One Fiver.

HOSORARIE DISCRAPCIES FOR NAVAL COALIEAVERS AND FIREHOSORARIE DISCRAPCIES FOR NAVAL COALIEAVERS AND FIREHOSORARIE DISCRAPCIES FOR NAVAL COALIEAVERS AND FIREON THE STATE OF NAVY YARD CLERKS, RTC.

The bill for the relief of the clerks in the Kittery and
Philadelphia Navy Yards was alse passed.

The joint resolution from the House for the classification of the clerks of paymasters in the navy, and graduating their pay, also passed.

THE PICK, (rep.) of N. J., called up the bill to
change and define the boundaries of the Judicial districts
of West and East Virginia, and it was passed.

ADDITION OF THE HOUSE RESOLUTION INCREASING THE TARTIF.

Mr. PERSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee of
Finance, reported, with amendments, the joint resolution
from the House to increase, for sixty days, the present
duties of foreign imports fifty per centum, excepting on
printing paper. The amendments reduce the increase
on the present rates of duty to thirty-three and one third
per centum; and exempt goods in bond or transit; and
strike out the clause exempting unsired paper used for

Mr. PESSINDER said the Committee on Consideration thought the fifty per ceut increase was too much. The committee were of opinion that when the new Seriff bill was passed, it would not, on an average, put up the duties higher than thirty-three and a third per cent. There it would be impolite to make the temporary rate higher

RMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had disagreed with ittee in their recommendation. The proposed Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had disagreed with the committee in their recommendation. The proposed increase of fifty per cent was not on the value of the goods, but on the existing duties. Therefore the House rate would be but fifteen per cent additional really, and the rate of thirty-three and a third per cent proposed by the committee was but ten per cent additional; so that there was only a real difference of five per cent between the two propositions. He thought that the additional tax is fifty per cent was not too high He was opposed to the exemption of foreign goods, in bond or transit, from this nerease of duties. Instead of decreasing, he would in-rease to one hundred per cent. He favored the bill as it assed the House.

crease than diminish the taxes, believing it was necessary in war times.

Mr. Fræsnens would wash his hands of the policy of levying increased duties on goods already imported. If the Senate which do stop importations, they had better increase the rate to fifty than thirty-three and one-third per cent. Unless that was the object we had better keep the rates as nearly uniform as possible. We should not legislate as if our only object was to get money; but should regard the general welfare of the country at the same time. We had included goods in warchouses and in transit in its operation, and the business of the country had now been adjusted on that principle, and it seemed to him to be in the nature of a contract. If we made this change it would take the goods out of the country, and we would thus lose all the duties.

Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wisc., opposed the amendments. He was not only desirous to have more revenue, but also to check importations, which were now carried to a ruinous extent.

uinous extent. Mr. Handriks, (opp.), of Ind., said in fermer times a

Mr. Handres, (opp.), of Ind., said in former times a proposition like this would occupy the Senate for weeks. This was a temporary expedient, and would be crushing to the agricultural interest. He was astonished that so important a measure should be brought before the Senate and its immediate passage demanded. He should vote for the amendments.

After remarks by Messys. Collander, Clark, Johnson and Davis in support of the amendments, and Messys. Channers and Hale in support of the original House bill, the amendment reducing the tariff to thirty-three and one-third per cent was adopted—yeas 19, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was adopted—yeas 19, nays 18.

The resolution as amended was then reported to the Senate, and a separate vote was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Sherman, on the amendment as adopted in committee. The first amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was rejected—yeas 19, nays 19.

The House joint resolution, in its original form, was then adopted by the following vote—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony. Chandler, Collamer, Carille, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Ransas, Morgan, Nesmith, Fomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Wil-ey, Wilson—29. NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Pessenden, Hendricks, hason, McDougail, Powell, Riddle—8.

Johnson, McDougail, Powell, Riddle—S.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:—
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, lifty per centum of the rate of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandise, and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imposts now charged on the importation of such the articles; provided that printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, aball be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

House of Representatives.

WASSINGTON, April 28, 1864.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Internal Revenue bill.

affixed shall be utterly void and shall not be used as evidence. The section stricken out proposed a penalty of fifty dollars for failure to affix the stamp.

Mr. Farsworth, (rep.) of lll., odered a proposition that every person, banking institution and association issuing notes, bills or other obligations as money, unless authorized by act of Congress, shall pay one-fourth of one per cent each month on the notes and obligations so issued. He said his object was to compel the State banks to withdraw their circulation, and to impose the tax not only on the money issued during each month, but also on the notes still out. The West do not want the shinplasters and rotten issues of New England and New York State banks. Six months was too long to allow for the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see this deno in one month.

Mr. Kernar, (opp.) of N. Y., remarked that the gentisman from lilmoir (Mr. Farnsworth) had it has the clared his instantion as the such banks, and there is no power here to suppress the State banks. The people of the States, through their Legislatures, have a right to create such banks, and there is no power here to suppress them. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) had it has the people of the West could have banks or not, as they might see fit. Their Legislatures are the proper bodies to carry out the will of the people. They had no right to come here, through their representatives, and suppress the banks of other States, where the people are well satisfied with them. The State of New York has good banks—banks which are perfectly sound and sufe. The proposition of

the country.
RRILL, (rep.) of Vt., regretted that the gentle

credit of the country.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vi., regretted that the gentleman (Mr. Farnsworth) should have appealed to the West for votes. We are here, he said, as the representatives of the United States of America, and not as the representatives of the United States of America, and not as the representatives of the West alone. We are sent here to act for all the people, and not for any particular part. It was stated in a Western paper that he (Mr. Morrill) was "Morrill, of Vermont, and the President-of a wild cat bank at Chelsea, Vermont." Now he (Mr. Morrill) never, was the President of a bank. The bill, without the amendment of the gentleman (Mr. Farnsworth), proposed to tax all the banks in a legitimate way. This was not a question of suppression of State banks. If this amendment be adopted it would retard the progress of the bill not only here, but in the other branch of Congress.

Mr. Ganson, (opp.) of N. Y., was sorry that the amendment had been offered, and that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) had spoken of the bank institutions of the State of New York as "rotten." He (Mr. Ganson) and, and it was enough to say at one time, that there were no banking institutions more safe, more sound and more satisfactory than the banks of the State of New York; and there was no better system than the banking system of that great State. The general government has had to copy from it to give character to its own system. He (Mr. Ganson) opposed the amendment, because done decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that they are lawful institutions, and Congress has no power whatever to forbid their creation. This amendment, if carried, may defeat the bill.

Mr. Prick, (rep.) of lowa, expressed his astonishment

President of the United States, and through him to both houses of Congress, on the condition of the people of East Tennessee, and asking their attention to the necessity for some action on the part of the government for their relief, and which address is presented by the Committee of Organization, called "The East Tennessee Rolef Association." Deeply commiscrating the condition of those most loyal people, I am unprepared to make any specific recommondation for their relief. The military is doing, and will continue to do, the best for them within its power. Their address represents that the construction of a direct railroad communication between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of Central Kentucky, would be of great consequence in the present emergency. It may be remembered that in my annual Message of December, 1861, such railroad construction was recommended. I now add that, with the hearty consurrence of Congress, I would yet be pleased to contruct the road, both for the relief of these people and for its continuing military importance.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

for its continuing military importance.

All AHAM LINCOLN.

The address to the President recounts the sufferings of the people of East Tennessee since the rebellion; claims that from a voting population of thirty-five thousand Union men from fifteen to eighteen thousand have stolen way from home and enlisted in the Union army in Kentucky; that the rebels, in 1861, took sixty thousand hogs and other stock in proportion; that Burnside's, Sherman's and Longatroot's armies have exhausted the remaining supplies; and that perhaps not five per cent of the accustored breadth of wheat can be sown this spring, the iences being destroyed and the farms being left desclate—not even with a supply of seed for common farmspreducts. It asks, first, for prompt payment of the claims against the government; and, accoudly, for rail-road facilities for obtaining supplies for the destitution which a single year of industry cannot remedy, and it estimates the expenses and losses which a railroad in 1861 would have saved at five millions of dollars. The signers of the address to the President say, in concinsion, "Allow us to congratulate you upon the success which has been attained by the Union troops in breaking the power of the rebellion, and to express the hope that, with the entire restoration of the national authority, our people may everywhere be blessed with the return of that peace and prosperity which can only be enjoyed ander it."

To THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

message from the President:

To the House of Referentatives:

To obedience to the resolution of your honorable body, a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to make the following brief atatement, which is believed to contain the information sought prior to and at the meeting of the present Congress:

Robert C. Schenck, of Ohlo, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, metabers elect thereto, by and with the consent of the Senate, held commissions from the Executive as major generals in the volunteer army. General Schenck tendered the resignation of his said commission, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, at the assembling thereof, upon the distinct verbal understanding with the Secretary of War and the Executive that he might at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, withdraw said resignation and return to the field.

General Blair was, by temporary agreement of General Sherman, in command of a corps through the battles in front of Chattanooga, and in marching to the relief of Knoxville, which occurred in the latter days of December last, and of course was not present at the assembling of Congress. When he subsequently arrived here he sought and was allowed by the Secretary of War and the Executive the same conditions and promise as was allowed and made to General Schenck.

General Schenck has not applied to withdraw his resignation; but when General Grant was made Lieutenant General, producing some changes of command of a corps. This was made known to General Grant and General Sherman, and assented to by them, and the particular corps for him was designated. This was all arranged and understood, as now remembered, so much as a month ago; but the formal withdrawal of General Blair's resignation and the revoking of the order assigning him to the command of a corps, were not consummated at the War Department until last week, perhaps on the 23d of April instant. As a summary of the whole it may be stated that General Blair holds no military commission or appointment other than

otherwise.

There are some letters, notes, telegrams, orders, entries, and perhaps other documents, in connection with this subject, which it is believed would throw no additional light upon it, but which will be cheerfully furnished if desired.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. APRIL 28, 1864.

desired.

APRIL 28, 1864.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, explained that he was elected to Congress while engaged in the military service, and he had considered for several months whether he would take his seat here or not. At last the time approached when it became necessary that he should come to a decision. Mr. Schenck then related his conversation with the Secretary of War and the President on the subject, and these gentlemen said that the matter could be arranged so that he could return to the military service. He sendered his resignation on the 5th oil December last, accompanying it with a request that he (Mr. Schenck) should be relieved from command. He did not now claim to be in any sense in the military service. his resignation having been formally tendered and accepted. The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the internal Tax bill.

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the internal Tax bill.

Many of the amendments were agreed to an matte, and others were reserved for separate votes.

Mr. Frenando Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., offered a new section to repeal the act of March taxing foreign liquors on hand.

Mr. Warbeurer, (rep.) of Ill., presented a substitute to tax domestic spirits on hand.

The House refused to concur in striking out the follow-

The House refused to concur in striking out the following:—"All gas companies are bereby authorized to add to the duty or tax the price per thousand of cubic feet gas sold."

The House rejused to tax coal, illuminating oil, &c. twenty he cents, and left it as originally re-

If amounts is a constant of the amendment to increase the tax in cane brown sogar from one to two cents per pound agreed to it—74 against 66.

The House at five took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. THE CASE OF GENERAL BLAIR AGAIN PROPERT OF Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a rese

lution calling on the President to furnish copies of all letters, notes, telegrams and other documents referred to

of the United States.

Mr. Dawson, (opp.) of Pa., objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Schenker made a few remarks in addition to his former statements, to the effect that he drew his pay up to the 5th of December as a major general, or to the time his resignation took effect, and did not begin to draw pay as a member of Congress until the 7th of December, when he took his sea.

sir. Dawson withdrew his objection to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO Wood, for the public good, renewed the objection. It was inopportune to offer it.

Mr. Schenke—I call the member to order. I have the floor by consent of the House.

Mr. FERNANDO Wood—I objected to the introduction of the resolution, not to the remarks of the member. If he is not civil he will not be allowed to proceed.

The Straken said that Mr. Schenck had obtained unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. FERNANDO Wood—I hope he will proceed civilly and courteously or not at all.

Mr. SCHENCE resumed—Lent there should be misapprehension, and as he was unable to introduce the resolution, he said there was not from him the scrape of a pen relating to any negotiation concerning a return to the military service.

pen relating to any negotiation concerning a return to the millitary service.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE MILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Tax bill, and having disposed of all of them by concurring in the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the House proseded to dispose of the new section offered by Mr. Fersando Wood, viz.—

So much of the seventh section of the act of March 7, 304, to increase the revenue, as levies a tax of forty cents in spirits imported prior to that date, be and is hereby recaled, and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to reused and pay all moneys thus exacted.

Mr. Washingan offered the following as a substitute.—

great enthusiasm. Mr. Seward was presented with an elegant sofa cushion, and made an elequent speech.

crouse. Stuart, ward, U. 2. ando Wood. So the Tax bill was pased. The House at a quarter to nine adjourned.

DISMISSALS FOR THE WERE ENDING APRIL 23, 1864.
Major W. T. Strickland, Fitty-second Indiana Volun-teers, to date April 16, 1864, for general inefficiency and

Major W. T. Strickland, Fifty second Indiana Volunteers, to date April 16, 1864, for general inefficiency and incompetency.

Captain P. J. Phillips, Third regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date April 9, 1864, for drunkenness.

Captain Daniel Gillett, One Hundred and Twenfieth New York Volunteers, to date March 29, 1864, for being in the city of Washington without authority.

Assistant Surgeon James C. Thorpe, Ninth Ohio cavairy, to date April 18, 1864, for habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty,

Assistant Surgeon Thomas L. Morgan, Tenth Missouri Volunteers, to date April 20, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, so so neglect of duty, and absence without loave.

First Lieutenant Francis E. Lacy, Second United States infantry, First Lieutenant James Butler, Second United States infantry, to date April 21, 1864, for absenting themselves from their camp in violation of orders.

Second Lieutenant Addison M. Bloom, 128th Ohio Volunteers, to date April 16, 1864, for drunkenness on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Nessell, Soventh Kansas cavairy, to date April 21, 1864, for drunkenness on differed to the Provost guard.

Second Lieutenant Max Von Caspers, Fourth Missouri cavairy, to date April 21, 1864, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty and violation of the forty-third article of war.

The following officers, to date March 23, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:—

Surgeon A. Weidenbach, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

teers.

Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Patten, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers.

The order of dismissal herotofore issued in the case of Captain Henry W. Manning, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, to date March 26, 1864, for gross public drunkenness and breach of arrest, has been confirmed.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant John Walkinshaw, Sixty-second Penn sylvania Yolunteers, to date April 20, 1864, having tendered his resignation for insufficient cause at the approach of the season for active campaigns.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following revoked.—
Captain M. A. Downing, First New York mounted rifles.
Assistant Surgeon David Scott, One Hundred and Fortysecond Pennsylvania Volunteers; and he has been honorably discharged upon tender of his resignation, as of the
date of the order of dismissal.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Captain W. A. Harn, Third New York independent battery.

pattery. Licutenant George Brown, Seventh Vermont Volunteers RECALLED.

The notice of dismissal published March 23, 1864, in the case of Second Lieutenant A. B. Farnsworth, Eleventh United States infantry, is recalled, there having been no order of dismissal issued in his case.

The disability to re-enter the military service, resulting from dismissal therefrom, in the case of S. M. Preston, late captain and assistant adjutant general, has been

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Petersburg Express of the 21st instant contains the UNION MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, April 22, 1864. noving up their rear, preparatory to an advance. Nothing is going on in our front indicating an diate advance The roads are dry and hard.

CAPPURE OF A UNION SPY. RICHMOND, April 20, 1864. A Yankee spy, under the assumed name of Sterling King, was arrested on the 19th at Marion, Va. He was recognized as a detective from Chicago

REBEL SUCCESS IN MISSISSIFFI. Monne, April 22, 1864. On Wednesday General Wirt Adams repulsed one the

CAPTURE OF GEN. BANKS' COURIER. Warren Adams, a courier from the trans-Mississipp rmy, reports that on the 9th instant a courier from Banks to General Franklin was captured. says that the town of Hastonup is surrounded by rebel cavairy; that the Red river has fallen, and that forty transports and gunboats are caught above the raft, and

caunot get out till the waters rise.

REBEL PROGNOSTICATIONS OF SUCCESS.
[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal, April 18.]

It was known more than a week since that the three armies of Smith, Price and Taylor were marching to a point of concentration. Price, who, it was generally believed, was marching north, was suddenly heard of marching toward Shreveport. It was the purpose of the Confederates to bring the invaders to the issue of a battle. If Banks was equally willing to fight, and we suppose he was, relying upon his supposed overwhelming force, there was nothing to prevent the occurrence of this battle. Supposing it has taken place, the chances of victory were in favor of the Confederates, now fighting under their favorite leaders, and reported to be in fine fighting condition. As for Banks, it would not be the first time that overwhelming odds, relied on for victory, have brought disappointment to Yankee expectations.

REBEL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILAOW.

wounded.

THE VALUE OF REBEL CURRENCY.

[From the Chattanooga Gazette, April 22.]

An intelligent deserter from the Twelfth Arkansas was
in our odice last night. He states that the old issue of
rebel currency is worth, in specie, \$2.50 per \$100, and
that the new is worth \$4. He states, further, that the

other ball.

FRICES IN MOBILE.

Monias, March 18, 1864.

Everything is very high here. Flour is \$340 a barrel; butter \$12 per pound: sugar \$6, and molasses \$20 a galion; domestics, \$10; a yard; calico, \$15 a yard; sike \$46 a yard; sikes from \$75 to \$100 a pair.

New York Central Railroad. RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT CORNING—RECUTION OF DBAN RICHMOND TO HIS PLACE.

ALBANY, April 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the directors of the New York Central

As a meeting of the directors of the New York Central Bailroad Company, held to day, Hoe. Eratus Corning ten-dered his resignation as president of the company, which was accepted. Dean Richmond was then unanimously elected President and R. M. Blatchford, Vice President. Death of Mr. James Holbrook, the Post

Nonwicu, Conu., April 28, 1864. James Holbrook, the well known special agent of the Post Office Department, died at his residence in Brooklyn, Conn., this afternoon, after a long illness. Distinguished Gentlemen at the Balti-

Office Special Agent.

Secretary Seward and several foreign Ministers came to Baltimore to night by special train, furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and visited the Fair, where

ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE FAIR .- On Saturday evening a vocal concert will be given at Irving Hall by the pupile of Signor A. Bariti, under the patronage of the Italian Benevolent Society, "Union and Fraternity." The proceeds of this entertainment are to be given to the

REINFORCEMENT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Troops from South Carolina and Georgia Rushing Towards Virginia.

Gen. Beauregard Passed with His Command Through Wilmington.

Confirmatory Statements from Different Sources.

PANIC IN RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Present Position of Longstreet's Forces. Washington, April 26, 1864.
Reliable information has been received here that Long-

General Beauregard Reinforcing Lec-OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. OFF WILMINGTON, April 22, 1864.

as a reserve of the army under Lee.

of the enemy's movements. They have reinforced Ma-sonborough with a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery from Wilmington. General Beauregard went through Wilmington on the 21st instant, with a large

The enemy are sending all the men they can to the re-bel capital. They say they expect to be attacked from three different points, and from the information which we have derived they are going to make a desperate effors to drive our forces out of Virginia and North Carolina.

Our Yorktown Correspondence. Yorktown, April 26, 1864. PANIC IN RICHMOND AND PRINCES

A rebel deserter who entered our lines as William esterday brings intelligence of the existence of a con iderable panic at Richmond and Petersburg, the rebels living in momentary expectation of the sud ance of one or more strong Union columns. Many of the inhabitants are moving further to the South, and the impression is general that Grant's campaign will eventuate in success, and that Richmond will be com-CONCENTRATION OF REBEL FORCES.

This deserter has served for a long time past in Florida and succeeded in effecting his escape while on furlough at Richmond. He states that troops are being rapidly moved forward from all the Atlantic States to the rebes capital. The utmost difficulty is experienced by the rebel authorities in obtaining transportation, and this is assigned as the cause of the delay in the arrival of Longstreet's corps at Richmond.

on the Peninsula are in splendid condition for a move ment of troops. There has been no rain of a serious character for some time, and but little difficulty would be met with in moving a beavy force, with all its accompany

have almost entirely coased in this portion of the depart ment. The effective measures taken by General Butles have been attended with very good effect. Any men may now be placed on duty as sentinels with the certainty of being found at their posts by the relief. Captain Hays, of the gunboat Crusader, had his atten-

tion attracted yesterday by the suspicious movements of a small sloop that was passing the mouth of the York river and running up the Chesapeake. A boat from the factory answers from the five men composing the crew, handed them ever to the tender mercy of Captain Fiem-ing, Provest Marshal at this point. They finally con-fessed that they were attached to the crew of the gunboat Pequot, and had stolen the sloop at Portsmouth with the intention of escaping North, and had succeeded in running out of the Elizabeth river and eluding the vigilance of all the picket boats at Fortress Monroe

This morning Stanhope Gaweckie and Mary Gaweckie refugees from Augusta, Ga., presented themselves at the he oath of fidelity to the government.

from riding on the railroads from the various points in movements of the rebei troops, which were being hurried up to Richmond in large numbers.

Mr. Gaweckie states that on the 15th of last month the

tome two weeks ago—there were no troops stationed at that point. Those that had been quartered there were

oodles of rebel troops on their way to reinforce General Lee and the arrival of every train from the South at that

## **NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.**

The arrival at this port yesterday of the steamer

ossession of dates from that port to the 19th inst. The remains of Colonel Benedict, of the One Hundred and Sixty second New York Volunteers, killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, arrived by the America, in charge fficers. Colonel Benedict, in the recent battles in Louisiana, commanded a brigade.

Major Charles J. Hoyt, paymenter, United States Army, had resigned on account of ill health, subject to the decision of the War Department. before reported killed in the late battle, is safe, but a

prisoner in the hands of the enemy. There are about ing the chief bugler, Henry J. Durgin, none of whom had NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 18, 1864

end a few points of some interest to the public, which may possibly reach you earlier than by any other source. Mississippi is obstructed at Fort Pillow, flour has ad vanced \$3 per barrel to-day.

It is reported that there has been a cavalry skirminb

near Port Hudson, but it is not credited in military cir-cles.

The enemy are said to have appeared; four thousand strong, near Baton Rouge; but this is propably also a ca-pard. New ORLEANS, April 19, 1864.
Cotton yesterday was higher, the advance since the 14th being 1c. a 2c. sales 1,000 bales. at 78c. for midding. Sugar higher, with an active demand at 20c. a 21c. Molasses active at 82c. a 88c. for new. Gold 80 % at the close. Exchange on New York, 3/ a 3/ premium for sight.

Movements of Scoretary Chase. PHILADRIPHIA, April 28, 1864.
Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, is still in

Nothing is publicly known regarding his future move

den and Amboy Railroad. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 28, 1864. boy Railroad Company was held in this place to-day. In the report made the extensive and radical improve-ments now in progress were dwelt upon at length. The louble track, enlarged stations and mcrease of ments were shown to be in rapid progress. The stock-